

The other essential needs of the institution for the biennium ending June 30, 1943, include the following items: current expense, \$1,021,600; general repairs, \$50,000; new slate roof and gutters, Skinner Hall, \$4,000; repair of Sunnyside porches, \$1,000; new slate roof, kitchen, \$900; laundry extractor, \$3,000; high speed drying tumbler, \$4,500; flour weigher for bakery, \$600; Glen vertical cake mixer for bakery, \$1,160; dough molder for bakery, \$1,600; dough divider for bakery, \$1,400, aluminum steam kettles for kitchen, \$2,500; freight elevators, \$5,000; fire fighting equipment, \$2,000; plant metering equipment, \$3,000; renewing of old plumbing fixtures, \$25,800; radiator guards for Sunnyside, Annex 1, \$750; iron catwalk with guard rails and toe boards on top and at rear of boilers in power plant, \$1,200; modern dishwashing machines and equipment, \$6,000; industrial equipment, \$1,000; library, school and musical equipment, \$3,000; furniture and furnishings, \$4,000; upkeep of grounds, \$5,000; natural gas kitchen ranges, \$1,000; truck, Dodge or equivalent, \$1,675; truck, Chevrolet, Ford, or equivalent, \$860; new dwelling house for herdsman, \$6,000; new barn at Walcott, \$12,000; repair of dairy barn, \$2,800; pasteurization plant and equipment, \$5,000; fireproofing in various buildings and installation of Terrazzo floors, \$49,000; Terrazzo floors in old Hospital and plastering of all ceilings in main part of building, \$7,000; generating equipment and switchboard changes, \$23,700; transformers and connections, \$7,200; AC motor and starting equipment for alternating current motors and starters, \$16,500; deep well and pumping equipment, \$25,800; Zeolite water softening unit, \$3,200; individual Zeolite water softening units for Walcott and dairy farm, \$1,500; greenhouse, \$6,000; slaughter house, \$1,500; machine shed, \$1,200; double incinerator, \$500.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank all employes for their faithfulness and diligence, and our wards for the great amount of splendid work they have done.

I desire to express my very deep appreciation for the cooperation received from you and those associated with you in the work of your division and to all state departments who have generously given their help in the consideration of special problems when these have occurred.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ENGBERG, M. D.
Superintendent

Colony for Epileptics

Cambridge

The legislature in 1919 authorized the State Board of Control to select from the public lands of the state sites for a colony for feeble-minded and a colony for epileptics. In 1923 the law was amended to permit the purchase of a site for a colony for epileptics. Land was secured at Cambridge and the institution opened in 1925.

The buildings comprise an administrative center group, consisting of the front main center building for administrative offices and quarters for officers and employees; a rear center building, including dining rooms for patients and employees; kitchen, bakery, vegetable room, laundry, and quarters for employees; and ward buildings at either side of the front main center, for sleeping quarters, day rooms, etc., for inmates; also our hospital wards, physicians' offices and laboratories, pharmacy, X-ray rooms, operating room, and dental office and laboratory; ten cottages for patients; central power plant; warehouse and auditorium; garage; root cellar; hog house; a cottage for the farmer; and the dairy barn and milkhouse.

D. E. McBroom, M. D.	Superintendent
R. J. Gully, M. D.	Asst. Superintendent
J. Y. Feinstein, M. D.	Senior Physician
G. D. Eitel, M. D.	Consulting Surgeon
C. N. Spratt, M. D.	Consulting Oculist & Aurist
John B. Stoll, D. D. S.	Dentist
R. F. Gregory	Steward
Emma Krefting	Principal

Capacity of the institution	1,108
Number of patients June 30, 1940	1,107
Area of grounds, acres	359
Acreage under cultivation	147
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,640,598.00
Value of personal property	241,797.39

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1940:	
Current expense	233,204.16
Repairs and replacements	5,121.18
Permanent improvements	954.91
Per capita cost, current expense	218.76
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1940	149

To the Director of the Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics covering the period ended June 30, 1940.

POPULATION

During the biennial period there were 159 admissions, readmissions and transfers. Our average daily patient population for the year ended June 30, 1939, was 1,067, and 1,066 for the year 1940. The total number of patients cared for was 1,214. At the close of the period there were 1,032 actually present, with seventy-five absent on vacations and escapes, making a total population of 1,107.

MEDICAL SERVICE

During this biennial period, Dr. G. L. Richey, Senior Physician, resigned his position on July 28, 1938, to engage in private practice. Dr. C. M. Ness, Senior Physician, was transferred from the Division of Public Institutions to the Mental Hygiene Unit of the Social Welfare Division on April 19, 1940. On September 1, 1938, Dr. R. J. Gully, former Senior Physician of the St. Peter State Hospital, was appointed Assistant Superintendent. On October 1, 1938, Dr. J. Y. Feinstein was appointed Senior Physician.

Medical care and treatment was given to the entire population of the institution. All new admits were given complete physical and neurological examinations including nose and throat cultures, Mantoux tests, chest X-ray, blood Wassermann tests, Widal's, smears were taken, all patients who had not been vaccinated prior to admission were given vaccination against smallpox.

The hospital department is run in conjunction with the remainder of the institution and all acutely ill patients are immediately sent to the hospital wards. During this period there were 988 admissions to the hospital department, which includes acute and chronic illnesses and some contagious diseases. During this period we had twenty-nine cases of chicken pox, six measles, one erysipelas, nine new cases of tuberculosis and 147 cases of mumps.

Dr. George D. Eitel, Consulting Surgeon, responded to all calls throughout the period, during which time he operated nine tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies, five hemorrhoidectomies, three herniotomies, two appendectomies, one complete hysterectomy, one secondary hernia, one mastoidectomy, one cholecystectomy and one circumcision. Very favorable results were obtained in all operative cases.

Dr. C. N. Spratt, Consulting Oculist and Aurist, visited the institution regularly throughout the biennial period, examining and giving his opinion on many cases. He also did eighty-six refractions. We had one case of glaucoma in which the eye was enucleated and on one injured eye evisceration was done.

All venereal cases have received adequate treatment and given periodic examinations.

Our X-ray department was kept pretty busy and we made 996 exposures.

During this period we had fifty-five fractures of all varieties.

We had a total of sixty-two deaths, twenty-three males and sixteen females during 1938-39 and sixteen males and seven females during the period of 1939-40, classified as follows:

CAUSE OF DEATH

Pulmonary tuberculosis -----	13
Drowning -----	1
Status Epilepticus -----	6
Epileptic seizures -----	8
Pneumonia -----	23
Cerebral hemorrhage -----	1
Cancer of pancreas -----	1
Tay Sachs Disease -----	1
Myocarditis -----	5
Aremic poisoning -----	1
Skull fracture -----	1
Lung abscess -----	1
	—
	62

DENTAL SERVICE

The full-time services of Dr. J. B. Stoll, a licensed dentist were secured in January, 1939. Periodic dental examinations of all patients, at least once a year and in most cases oftener, includes prophylaxis, routine check-up for cavities, consideration of the condition of the gums, and x-ray examination where needed as an aid to diagnosis. All new patients are examined and charted on admission. Restoration of carious teeth is carried out with the economic factor bringing about a predominance of amalgam and cement fillings. Synthetic porcelain filling are used sparingly due to the dehydrating effects caused by seizures and cement is wisely substituted. Gold as a filling material is used where the relatives can or will bear the expense. Minor oral surgery is a part of the service including the extraction of impacted teeth. Crown and bridge work and prosthetic restorations are secured at the expense of the relatives. Prosthetic restorations, full and partial dentures, are constructed only when the patient is considered capable of handling them. Repair of these dentures when broken or in need of repair is also part of the service, and an important part, as broken dentures are quite numerous. Collaboration with the medical department in jaw fractures and

in some cases the construction of appliances to aid in the reduction of them must also be included.

The equipment of the dental office includes two chairs and other standard dental equipment such as cabinet, sterilizer, and hand instruments. The laboratory equipment is such as will enable the dental department to do its own vulcanizing, casting, polishing, etc.

The dentist is assisted at the chair by one of the patients.

Following is a statistical report for the period: appointments, 3,417; patients examined, 1,601; extractions, 1,270; prophylaxis, 859; alloy fillings, 420; cement fillings, 172; porcelain fillings, 13; gold fillings, 3; bridges, 2; new dentures, 34; repaired dentures, 45; Vincent's Angina, 1; radiographs, 310; fractures, 12.

EDUCATIONAL

Very good progress has been made in the educational and school department throughout this period. There are three major phases of the educational program, literary training, manual training and music.

During the past biennial period there has been an average yearly enrollment in the various school classes of 618 patients. Of this number 151 have been members of literary classes; 118 have studied instrumental and vocal music; and 349 have taken school industrial training.

In the literary classes pupils have been grouped largely on their achievement levels in respect to their reading ability. Results from standardized survey tests, which were administered to all literary pupils who were enrolled in reading classes, have determined the general grade levels of ability in reading and have constituted the basis for classification of pupils into homogeneous groupings for reading instruction. But in each of these classes there has been a flexible program of the teaching of other curriculum subjects, since the ability groupings for reading has not always met pupils' needs in arithmetic, language or classroom projects in the social subjects. A certain amount of teaching has been given to these literary pupils to meet the varying needs of individuals. Advancement in one or more subjects has been the result of growth and mastery in the subject content so that promotions in classes have come in growths in content rather than in grades or marks in subjects.

An analysis of the scores on the survey reading tests has shown that at the close of a two-year period of intensive reading program, literary pupils have been able to make progress in reading. The scores show a gain in ability to read of from one to fourteen points in the results of thirty-three cases with an average attainment of a gain of two points. Seventy-four percent of the readers in our groupings made improvements, and ten percent remained at their same levels. This fact has been encouraging to both teachers

and pupils and has been more than was expected since factors of health, emotional set, environment and special reading abilities and disabilities have entered in to make progress difficult. On the whole the literary training in reading has proven to have been of profit and no doubt a pleasure to the school children.

The patients in the music courses have spent their time in vocal music and in learning to play the various instruments of the band and orchestra. Vocal music has been taught to all the school children in the literary classes and to two adult groups. These patients have learned to use their singing voices and have acquired some knowledge of the theory of music which will aid them in more advanced training in both singing and instrumental playing. A boys' band and orchestra of twenty-one members, a girls' band and orchestra of eighteen members, a harmonica band of thirty members, a mixed choir of twenty-five members and a girls' chorus of twenty-five members have practiced weekly to perform at auditorium exercises. Several musical programs of both vocal and instrumental music have been presented for the appreciation and enjoyment of patients and employes who have attended, and the choir has sung weekly for the chapel services.

Industrial classes have been occupied with the making of wooden articles, with painting, weaving of rugs, runners and towels, with the hooking of yarn rugs, with lace-making, crocheting, embroidering and with the making of fancy articles that have been exhibited and sold at the Minnesota State Fair.

Adult patients who are capable of industrial training have had an opportunity to partake in dairying, farming, gardening, shoe repairing, painting, tailoring, sewing, laundry work, baking and general housework. Such patients have been learning and at the same time have been rendering a service to the institution.

The institution has had the services of a corps of nine teachers consisting of a supervising principal, a music director, one manual training teacher, one industrial teacher and five part-time industrial and literary teachers, who have taught school classes and have assisted with auditorium programs and entertainments.

The use of the spacious new auditorium has aided the school department in conducting dances, holiday activities and entertainment. Two weekly dances and several programs have been held in the auditorium during the biennial period.

LIBRARY

Library reading has served as a pleasure for the patients who come weekly to the library for books and magazines. An average of 412 patients have drawn books and magazines from the library. The average number

of books and magazines per month has been 604. This reading matter has covered a wide variety of subjects such as religion, social science, general science, useful arts, fine arts, literature, travel, biography, history, picture books, and fiction. An average of 263 fiction books are read per month and almost the same amount, average of 259, non-fiction books per month. Of the non-fiction books the patients prefer general science reading with a close second of travel and history books. Books are circulated every school day to the patients who come to the library. Patients who need help in selecting their reading are assisted by a teacher who meets in the library at the time the books are drawn. School children visit the library with their respective teachers who give instruction in the care of books, where to find books and how to get the most out of their reading. Sometimes book reviews have been given in the library by pupils and teachers to stimulate more reading. Library reading has become a pleasure to many of the patients who read. New books which have been selected by the state supervisor for institution libraries have been added to the library each year. There are now about 1,200 books in the library.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

A definite and regulated program of entertainment for the patients is carried on throughout the year. This includes two dances each week during the school period. Birthday parties are given each month for all patients whose birthdays occur during that month. Moving pictures are exhibited every Saturday during the fall, winter and spring months. In the summer we endeavor to hold picnics at stated intervals for all patients, and baseball and kittenball games are played almost daily. Once each week we have a game with some outside team. Each and every ward in the institution is equipped with a radio, and every building has a piano. All day rooms are supplied with tables and suitable games, three of the men's cottages being equipped with pool tables. Suitable programs are presented to observe special holidays. Fourth of July is regularly observed by contests of all kinds throughout the day, with fireworks in the evening. Our new auditorium is now completed, and greatly facilitates the handling of our patients in large groups, and will add to their entertainment and happiness.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Attendance at all religious functions is voluntary on the part of the patients, but fully 90 percent of our entire population is desirous of attending. Non-denominational services are conducted under the auspices of our Protestant chaplain, Reverend Lindholm, every Sunday throughout the year. Denominational services are held whenever asked for. Reverend Birk, of Mora, the Catholic chaplain, has conducted services regularly throughout the year.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

There was no large construction work carried on at this institution during the past biennial period. All the construction work was confined chiefly to maintenance and repairs.

In July, 1938, a new concrete-slab roof was constructed on the pump house, replacing the old wooden one, thus making the pump house fire-proof.

New sidewalks to the new Auditorium were laid and a new governor put on our engine generator.

New shelving was installed throughout the warehouse.

Much of the Administration Building was redecorated and all of Cottage 14 was painted for the first time.

New curtains and drapes were installed in the new Auditorium.

A new high-speed mixer was installed in the bakery.

A pump for the irrigation system was installed down by the river.

Extensive repairs and alterations were made in Cottage 1, which greatly facilitates the handling of patients in this building.

On November 15, 1938, we had a fire at the piggery, which was undoubtedly caused by an old stove. It broke out during the lunch hour. The entire roof and much of the woodwork was completely destroyed with the loss of one sow and four pigs. We estimated the damage to be \$850. It was not until the following spring that we were able to rebuild the piggery.

There has been considerable grading, back-filling, etc. carried on in addition to the usual care of the lawns and shrubbery. This has been especially difficult during the last two years because of dry weather.

All necessary repairs and replacements have been kept up and all recommendations of the inspectors of the State Industrial Commission and the State Fire Marshal's office have been complied with.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

During the last two farming seasons we have had the best climatic conditions in the history of this institution. Each summer we had about the proper amount of rainfall, although in the summer of 1938 we did not get this at the right time, therefore, our farm and garden crops were only average. The potato crop was very poor, both in quality and quantity. The 1938 corn crop was exceedingly poor and we did not secure quite enough to fill our silo. During the summer of 1939 the rains came when needed and in addition to this we were using the irrigating system in the garden area so that we were able to supply water when needed and succeeded in obtaining a much better crop. Our corn crop was the heaviest that this section of the country ever had. Our garden continued to produce until late, due to the fact that we did not have any exceptionally hot weather and things were

not burned out. During the last year we had corn thirty-two acres, alfalfa twenty-one acres, Sudan grass sixteen acres, oats one and a half acres, garden thirty-two acres and three and a half acres in orchard and twenty-six in hay and 100 acres in pasture.

Our dairy herd continued to be accredited throughout the period as we were free from tuberculosis and Bang's disease throughout the period. All of our cattle are full-blooded Holsteins, all registered, and we have continued to weed out the poorer animals. During 1938-39 they produced 188,364 pounds of milk and 6,163 pounds of butterfat, averaging 296 butterfat per cow. This was materially increased during 1939-40 when they produced 213,961 pounds of milk and 7,010 butterfat, averaging 321½ butterfat per cow.

Our hogs did well throughout the entire period in spite of the fact that we were handicapped during the early winter of 1938 because of the piggery fire and had to take care of the pigs wherever we could. We have continued only with the Poland-China breed.

We had remarkably good luck both seasons with our turkeys, purchasing the chicks from the Rochester State Hospital and raising them here.

During the biennial period our farm showed a profit of \$3,305.19.

PERSONNEL

It has been necessary because of reduced finances to reduce our personnel during this period. No one was discharged but when anyone resigned, his position was not filled. As a result of this we have been able to stay within our budget but have been operating with a minimum number of employees.

In October, 1939, Dr. Samuel Hamilton and Dr. Kempf of the U. S. Public Health Service made a survey of the institution in the interest of the American Psychiatric Association and the Mental Hygiene Association and Public Health.

Dr. Thomas Ziskin and Dr. Alexander Dumas of the Veterans Administration conducted a very interesting piece of work involving electrocardiograph tracings of patients in seizures.

In January, 1940, members of the Civil Service Department were at the institution classifying positions of this institution and on April 19, 1940, qualifying examinations were held for employees eligible to take same, which involved seventy-six from this institution.

Under the new inventory law the WPA inventory men started their inventory of this institution on November 8, 1939, and finished on July 12, 1940.

Auditors from the Public Examiners Department made a complete audit of our books in May, 1940.

On June 3, 1940, the institution was inspected by two men from the State Fire Marshal's office.

During the period we have had about the usual turn-over in personnel in addition to the reduction of same.

Members of the Division of Research visited the institution at intervals making mental tests on new and some of our older patients.

The Bureau of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic has been especially co-operative throughout the entire period.

CONFERENCES

The following conferences were held at the institution during the biennial period: August 9, 1938, Dalbo Community Club; August 31, 1938, Ladies Aid of North Branch; September 8, 1938, Viking Club of St. Paul; December 12, 1938, East Central Minnesota Medical Society; December 14, 1938, Faculty of Cambridge Public Schools; March 2, 1939, Isanti Community Club; April 1, 1939, Sociology Class of Glen Lake High School; May 22, 1939, Sociology Class of Foley High School; May 25, 1939, Sociology Class of Grasston High School; June 1, 1939, Sociology Class of Stacy High School; October 4, 1939, Abnormal Psychology Class of Hamline University; December 16, 1939, Medical Students of University of Minnesota; January 8, 1940, Staff of Veterans Hospital Administration; January 30, 1940, Welfare Workers and Field Staff (district); April 9, 1940, East Central Minnesota Medical Society; April 12, 1940, Sociology Class of Grasston High School; April 10, 1940, Superintendent and members of staff of Veterans Hospital Administration; May 27, 1940, Sociology Class of Taylors Falls High School; June 11, 1940, Hennepin County Rural Public Health Nurses Association.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Anna Helene passed away on Sunday evening, February 12, 1939, following a rather prolonged illness.

Mr. Leon Tripp, an engineer, was accidentally drowned in Spectacle Lake about noon on Memorial Day, May 30, 1939.

The passing of these two employees was regretted by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing them.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

I wish to emphasize the fact that this institution is getting older, hence our demands for maintenance and up-keep are gradually increasing. To meet these needs the following appropriations have been requested: current expense, \$510,000; repairs and replacements, \$16,000; furniture and equipment, \$15,000; industrial, library, school and musical, \$4,000; scraping and painting water tank and tower, \$500; new floor for bridge across river,

\$700; painting warehouse and auditorium, \$2,500; addition to powerhouse, \$20,000; addition to root cellar, \$3,000; garage, \$2,500; lumber and rough storage shed, \$1,000; calking and weather-stripping, \$3,500; road-building and surfacing, \$8,000; permanent improvement of grounds, \$4,000; ground lighting, \$3,000; additional laundry equipment, \$3,700; farm equipment, livestock and supplies, \$2,000; fire truck, \$2,000; pasteurizing plant, \$2,800; sewage disposal plant, \$35,000; additional hospital facilities, \$25,000; greenhouse, \$500.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank all employees for their faithful efforts in carrying out the work of the institution, especially during the period when the reorganization law was going into effect.

We also greatly appreciate the services so faithfully rendered by the vast majority of our patients in and about the institution.

And we appreciate the cooperation and assistance of all the allied divisions and bureaus, especially that of the Bureau for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Director of the Division of Public Institutions for his continued encouragement, support and council given in all matters pertaining to the management of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

D. E. McBROOM, M. D.
Superintendent

School for the Blind

Faribault

This School was created in 1864 by the legislature as a department of the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and the first class organized in 1866. A separate building for the blind was authorized in 1874. In 1887 the legislature provided that the School should be maintained as a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. The name of the present institution was changed in 1902 to the Minnesota School for the Blind.

The School is located on a high bluff overlooking the Straight River and the City of Faribault. Its buildings comprise Dow Hall, which includes the administrative offices, class rooms, kitchen, dining rooms, dormitories for girls and quarters for some of the employees; two cottages for boys; an industrial building; a hospital; a laundry; boiler room and shops, housed in an extension of Dow Hall; and a superintendent's cottage.

Eleven months of school are provided during the year; nine, for boys and girls six to twenty-one years of age, and two, for the adult blind. The first-named runs from September through May; summer school, during June and July. There is no charge for tuition, board, room, laundry and ordinary medical care.

Eligibility requires state residence, blindness or vision too defective to make progress in public schools possible, and capacity to profit by instruction.

J. C. Lysen.....	Superintendent
B. L. Berhow.....	Principal
A. W. Nuetzman, M. D.....	Physician
J. H. Gammell, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist
F. W. Butterwick.....	Steward

Capacity of institution	120
Number of pupils June 30, 1940	125
Area of grounds, acres	50
Acreage under cultivation	Farm Leased
Value of lands and buildings	\$265,700.00
Value of personal property	114,662.00

Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1940:

Current expense	65,244.75
Repairs and replacements	4,447.15
Permanent improvements	—
Summer school	3,500.00
Higher education	1,672.30
Gross per capita cost, current expense	530.44
Number of officers and employes	58

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The biennial report of the School for the Blind covering the period ended June 30, 1940, is submitted herewith.

Hospital for Inebriates

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1940			Year Ended June 30, 1939		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	56	5	61	41	5	46
Admitted:						
First admissions	181	15	176	173	5	178
Readmissions	23	1	24	37	1	38
Returned from parole and escape	30	1	31	39	1	40
Total under care	270	22	292	290	12	302
Discharged	27	1	28	24	—	24
Paroled	133	12	145	125	6	131
Escaped	55	1	56	84	1	85
Died	1	—	1	1	—	1
In institution at end of year	54	8	62	56	5	61
Total	270	22	292	290	12	302
Average population	57	7	64	56	2	58
MARITAL CONDITION						
Single	45	3	48	47	1	48
Married	113	8	121	138	3	141
Widowed	11	2	13	8	1	9
Separated	1	1	2	4	—	4
Divorced	14	2	16	13	1	14
Total admissions	184	16	200	210	6	216
AGE GROUP						
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 to 24 years	1	2	2	2	—	2
25 to 29 years	14	2	16	12	—	12
30 to 34 years	22	2	24	30	1	31
35 to 39 years	30	4	34	40	1	41
40 to 44 years	39	3	42	37	—	37
45 to 49 years	28	2	30	31	2	33
50 to 54 years	19	1	20	35	1	36
55 to 59 years	9	1	10	12	—	12
60 to 64 years	11	—	11	5	—	5
65 to 69 years	4	—	4	4	1	5
70 to 74 years	5	—	5	1	—	1
75 to 79 years	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total admissions	184	16	200	210	6	216
NATIVITY						
United States	168	16	184	189	5	194
Belgium	1	—	1	—	—	—
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	2	—	2	5	—	5
Croatia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Denmark	1	—	1	1	—	1
Finland	4	—	4	2	—	2
Germany	1	—	1	4	—	4
Norway	4	—	4	1	1	2
Poland	1	—	1	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scotland	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total admissions	184	16	200	210	6	216
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	53	5	58	81	2	83
Mixed parentage	46	1	47	56	1	57
Foreign parentage	81	4	85	71	3	74
Parentage unknown	4	6	10	2	—	2
Total admissions	184	16	200	210	6	216

Institutions for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1940			Year Ended June 30, 1939		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
Classification at beginning of year (including paroles and escapes):						
Mentally defective but not epileptic	1,342	1,370	2,712	1,317	1,272	2,589
Epileptic but not mentally defective	44	42	86	43	44	87
Both mentally defective and epileptic	430	408	838	427	403	830
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	9	5	14	4	8	12
Total	1,825	1,825	3,650	1,791	1,727	3,518
On books at beginning of year:						
In institution	1,749	1,758	3,507	1,707	1,658	3,365
Paroles and escapes	76	67	143	84	69	153
Admitted:						
First admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452
Readmissions	19	22	41	37	28	65
Received by transfer				4		4
Total under care	1,977	2,017	3,994	2,001	2,038	4,039
Discharged:						
Mental defectives—						
Under age of self-support (18 years)	13	8	21	3	8	11
Capable of self-support	38	127	165	42	108	150
Capable of partial self-support	17	15	32	16	20	36
Incapable of productive work	5	1	6	2	2	4
Epileptics—						
As improved	7	5	12	4	3	7
As unimproved	14	7	21	26	8	34
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	16	11	27	11	16	27
Transferred to other institutions	8	11	19	17	12	29
Died:						
In institutions	34	34	68	53	35	88
Paroles and escapes				2	1	3
On books at end of year:						
In institutions	1,717	1,708	3,425	1,749	1,758	3,507
Paroles and escapes	108	90	198	76	67	143
Total	1,977	2,017	3,994	2,001	2,038	4,039
Average population:						
In institutions	1,765	1,769	3,534	1,764	1,735	3,499
Paroles and escapes	49	38	87	52	41	93
Classification at end of year (including paroles and escapes)						
Mentally defective but not epileptic	1,327	1,329	2,656	1,342	1,370	2,712
Epileptic but not mentally defective	42	39	81	44	42	86
Both mentally defective and epileptic	450	425	875	430	408	838
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	6	5	11	9	5	14
Total	1,825	1,798	3,623	1,825	1,825	3,650
MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Mental defectives:						
Idiot	11	6	17	15	14	29
Imbecile	16	18	34	18	58	76
Moron	58	109	167	67	166	233
Unknown	2		2			
Epileptics:						
Idiopathic	1	3	4	9	2	11
Symptomatic	2		2			
Both mentally defective and epileptic:						
Idiopathic idiot	2		2	2	1	3
Idiopathic imbecile	2	1	3	3	7	10
Idiopathic moron	3	8	11	12	8	20
Symptomatic imbecile	1		1	2		2
Symptomatic moron	2	1	3	6		6

Institutions for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1940			Year Ended June 30, 1939		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unclassified	19	12	31	19	13	32
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	14	12	26	16	14	30
Total first admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452

MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF RE-ADMISSIONS

Mental defectives:						
Idiot	—	—	—	4	—	4
Imbecile	4	1	5	5	3	8
Moron	10	19	29	21	25	46
Epileptics:						
Idiopathic	—	—	—	1	—	1
Symptomatic	—	—	—	1	—	1
Both mentally defective and epileptic:						
Idiopathic imbecile	—	1	1	—	—	—
Idiopathic moron	3	—	3	5	—	5
Symptomatic moron	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unclassified	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total readmissions	19	22	41	37	28	65

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Under 5 years	16	12	28	26	18	44
5 to 9 years	18	10	28	23	4	27
10 to 14 years	23	26	49	41	52	93
15 to 19 years	29	27	56	29	108	137
20 to 24 years	9	38	47	16	40	56
25 to 29 years	6	23	29	10	16	26
30 to 34 years	7	17	24	5	12	17
35 to 39 years	10	12	22	7	15	22
40 to 44 years	7	3	10	4	9	13
45 to 49 years	3	1	4	2	7	9
50 to 54 years	1	—	1	2	1	3
55 to 59 years	—	1	1	1	—	1
60 years and over	4	—	4	2	1	3
Age unknown	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total first admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Single	113	117	230	155	246	401
Married	17	47	64	13	27	40
Widowed	2	8	5	—	5	5
Divorced	1	3	4	1	5	6
Total first admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States	130	163	293	166	277	443
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	1	2	3	—	—	—
England	—	—	—	1	1	2
Finland	—	—	—	1	—	1
Russia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mexico	—	1	1	—	—	—
Italy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Norway	—	1	1	—	2	2
Poland	1	2	3	—	—	—
Sweden	—	1	1	—	1	1
Unascertained	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total first admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452

PARENTAGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Native parentage	76	91	167	106	177	283
Mixed parentage	19	21	40	20	44	64
Foreign parentage	23	27	50	23	80	103
Parentage unknown	15	31	46	20	28	48
Total first admissions	133	170	303	169	283	452

Institutions for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1940			Year Ended June 30, 1939		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS						
Mental defectives:						
Idiot	6	11	17	8	7	15
Imbecile	6	14	20	16	5	21
Moron	3	1	4	7	3	10
Epileptics:						
Idiopathic	—	1	1	1	—	1
Both mentally defective and epileptic:						
Idiopathic idiot	5	1	6	4	7	11
Idiopathic imbecile	4	1	5	7	4	11
Idiopathic moron	5	3	8	5	5	10
Symptomatic idiot	—	—	—	1	—	1
Symptomatic imbecile	1	—	1	—	—	—
Symptomatic moron	—	—	—	2	2	4
Unclassified	3	1	4	2	—	2
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	1	1	2	—	2	2
Total	34	34	68	53	35	88

AGE AT DEATH

Under 5 years	1	1	2	2	1	3
5 to 9 years	1	1	2	2	1	3
10 to 14 years	1	—	1	5	4	9
15 to 19 years	8	4	12	9	5	14
20 to 24 years	4	4	8	8	7	15
25 to 29 years	5	4	9	8	4	12
30 to 34 years	1	3	4	3	1	4
35 to 39 years	—	2	2	7	1	8
40 to 44 years	1	3	4	3	3	6
45 to 49 years	1	—	1	—	3	3
50 to 54 years	3	3	6	—	3	3
55 to 59 years	—	3	3	2	1	3
60 years and over	8	6	14	4	1	5
Total	34	34	68	53	35	88

CAUSE OF DEATH

Nephritis and Bright's disease	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	6	1	7	8	3	11
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cancer and other malignant tumors	—	1	1	3	1	4
Diabetes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	1	7	8	1	3	4
Forms of mental alienation	2	4	6	—	—	—
Epilepsy	2	2	4	9	9	18
Other diseases of the nervous system	—	—	—	1	1	2
Organic diseases of the heart	5	4	9	4	3	7
Diseases of the arteries	2	—	2	2	—	2
Pneumonia	11	8	19	17	10	27
Diarrhea and enteritis	—	—	—	2	—	2
Forms of violence	—	—	—	1	—	1
All other causes	4	5	9	4	5	9
Total	34	34	68	53	35	88